#### Tuesday Morning, January 5, 1869.

#### RUMORS.

At the recent session of the Legislature of West Virginia, an attempt was made to pass a bill making two judicial circuits of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan and Hampshire, now embraced in one. The bill was passed in the Senate, but failed in the House. On account of this addition to his circuit, and the increased amount of labor. without any provision for additional pay, it is reported that the present Judge of this circuit. E. B. HALL, has, or will refuse to qualify. and that a vacancy on the bench will occur. It is further reported that the Governor has signified his purpose to appoint James H. Furguson, a radical member of the Legislature from West Virginia to the position. This is mother contemplated outrage. Why should a Judge from a remote part of the State be sent here to preside over our Courts ? Are there not lawyers in our own midst, well qualified to fill the position vacated by Judge Hall? Where is Chapline? where is Stubbs? where is Faulkner? that a judge for this District has to be imported? Let us have a man who is in some measure identified with the intorests of our people, and not a carpet-bag stranger, of whom we know little, and that little not to his credit.

#### WITTY.

We have a Senator from this District in the Legislature of West Virginia, who would be witty if he could, but his attempts in this direction are most lamentable. His failures in this respect are as complete, and almost as notable, as those of Beast Butler in the recent war. This Senator, whose name is Hoke, recently introduced a Joint Resolution in the Legislature, "setting forth that Andrew Johnson, President, had, by a late proclamation, extended a pardon to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, including Jefferson Davis, and resolving that he be requested to issue a like proclamation for Gens. Grant, Sherman. Ben. Butler, and all others, who aided, assisted or abetted in putting down the rebellion."

Reader do you see the point in this resolution? We don't, nor did the Senate of West Virginia, for the resolution was laid over, and so far as we know, was never called up again. If the Senator had added Steinmetz and his accomplices, after Ben. Butler, his resolution would have had more point, and have been better understood. Then there would have been a motive for its introduction. As it is, it is neither wit or common sense.

### VIRGINIA POLITICS.

During last week a conference of some of the leading men of Virginia, was held in the city of Biohmond, which had under consideration the present political status of the State. On Saturday night they agreed on a preamble and resolution, which sets forth that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the neof public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage coupled with universal amnesty.

In the progress of the meeting the following proceedings occurred: It was resolved that the Hon Alexander H. H. Stuart be requested to serve as chairman of the committee of nine persons appointed to visit Washington for the purpose indicated in another part of the proceedings, and that the chair be requested to appoint a committee of three to recommend for the consideration of the meeting the names of eightother gentlemen, who, with the chairman, shall constitute the delegation referred to. In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the chairman named Mesars. John Echols, F. G. Ruffin and James F. Johnston as the committee, who, after a short retirement, reported, recommending as the delegation, in addition to the Hon. A. II. H: Stuart, Mesars. John L. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburg ; James F. Johnson, of Bedford : W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville ; Wyndham Robertson, of Washington county; W. C. Owen of Halifax; John B. Baldwin, of Augusta; James Necson, of Richmond; J. F. Slaughter, of Lynchburg. The question being put on the recommendation of the committed the same was unanimously approved. It was ordered that the Richmond press be requested to publish these proceedings; and thereupen the meeting adjourned. The odersigned, residents of different parts at orginia, having, upon invitation

some of the own number, assembled in our purpose of holdings the purpose of ho e following conountrymen:

I While the convictions of the undersigned, and hey believe of the people of Viginia generally remain unchanged, that the freedmen of the Southern States, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise and the performance of other duties connected with public affairs, and are, there fore, at this time upsafe depositories of political power; yet, in view of public opinion in favor of their being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage as expressed in the recent elections, the undersigned are prepared, and they believe the majority of the people of Virginia are prepared, to surrender their opposition to its incorporation into their fundamental law, as an offering on the altar of

sal suffrage and universal amnesty. · 2. To give effect to this purpose and to spare no efforts to effect a speedy and permanent restoration of union and harmonious relations between the portions of our country which have been for some years past alienated, the undersigned will appoint a committee of nine members from different parts of the State, and reflecting, as far as may be practicable, the public sentiment of the State, whose duty it shall be, at an early day, to proceed to Washington, and be authorized to make known the views and purposes hereby declared, to the Congress of the U. States, and to take such measures as they may think proper to aid in obtaining from that body such ginia as Congress in its wisdom may deem | which commences next Sunday.

peace, and in the hope that union and har-

mony may be restored on the basis of univer-

expedient and best under the circumstances. The delegations so to be constituted may fill vacancies, and are authorized to enlarge their number in their discretion.

3. The undersigned recommend to the people of Virginia, by primary meetings, to appoint delegates to a popular convention, to be held in Richmond on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, to receive the report of the committee appointed by the foregoing resolutions, and adopt such other measures as may be deemed expedient to promote the objects herein advocated.

This report is signed by Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, and a number of others.

# PRESIDENT PROCLAMATION.

The universal amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson, on the day before Christmas, is much commented upon, and various are the confectures as to the bearing it is to have upon those whom it was designed to relieve. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a letter dated Jan-

The effect of the President's amnesty proclamation is yet the subject of argument and doubt among Congressmen and others, and it is asked, "Does the proclamation remit or cancel all penalties, and relieve against all disabilities.

Among competent judges, there does not appear to be any doubt that it can be pleaded in bar to pending criminal prosecutions, and that it is within the power and prevince of the Executive to pardon, whether before or after a judicial conviction, but does the proclamation relieve as to the disabilities described in the new amendment to the consti-

tution-the fourteenth? This is the mooted question: May those who participated in the rebellion now hold office and vote; are the disabilities provided in the 14th amendment intended as penalties; and if so, does not the President's pardon obliterate and remove the penalty?

In answer it is claimed by some that notwithstanding the recently adopted fourteenth amendment, which provides for the removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote of Congress, the President's power is complete, and pardon under the second article of the Constitution accomplishes exactly what the Congress may do under a two third vote; that the fourteenth amendment does not repeal the second article of the constitution, but at most only gives Congress concurrent power with the Executive in the subject named; that under the amendment Congress may do this thing by a two-thirds vote.

Under the second article, the executive can by his pardon, accomplish the same result. Such is the substance of the argument held by some officials, legal men and Congressmen, and there is so much conflict of opinion on this important subject that in all probability there will be no definite settlement of it until a judicial decision shall be had.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

The New Eclectic. We have received and read, with more than usual interest, the January number of this splendid monthly visitor. It is conducted with decided talents and taste; nor could it be otherwise from what we know, by reputation, of its conductors. The January number, so replete with chaste selections from would prefer to coin, which will sell at a pre-German, French and English periodicals, add Eve. John Ruskin, Recent Art in Munich, and Gioacchino Rossini, first engaged our attention, and then Phineas Finn, in whose

story we have been deeply interested. To groes in their uncducated condition are as yet | him we extended our warmest New Year confit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression gratulations over his election from Loughas read to them, and re-read of course, Leland's "Nymph of the Lorelei." With all this pleasure there was one re-

gret-what flower is there without its thorn? -the new dress. We do not like it. It is too much after the extreme fashion of the day-gaud, glitter and panier. Better like Lorelei, the maid "vat hadn't got nodings on." We commend the Eclectic to all our readers as a most valuable and pleasant adjunct to the pleasures at home.

THE LAND WE LOVE .- The January number of The Land we Love contains its usual variety of interesting matter.

Among the Contents we find The Capture of Fort De Russy, The Humors of Sydney Smith. Review of Buchanan's Poems, The Value of Trees, The Valley Manuscript, About Beggars, Noted Churches of Paris, and other readable articles.

The Poetry is by Dr. Ticknor, Judge Requier and Mrs. Downing.

SINGULAR CASE .- A very singular accident occurred, in Kennebunk, Me., a few nights ago which very nearly proved fatal.—

A young man named W. T. Branley left Biddeford on Saturday evening to make a usual weekl, sit to the house of a family in the habit of sleeping with a hield in the habit of sleeping with a hield in the habit of sleeping with a hield in the habit of sleeping with a nimterchange ollowing comply submit to near that he felt queerly and faint, and saked for a gless of water. The water was brought and his bedfellow, M. Henry Bean, ly submit to near the his bedfellow, M. Henry Bean, ly submit to near the his bedfellow, M. Henry Bean, lotted some blood upon the pillow. On examination it was found that one chamber of dent occurred, in Kennebunk, Me., a few judgmeet of their amination it was found that one chamber of the revolver had discharged during the night, and the ball presing through the pillow had grazed ar. Branley's temple, inflicting a severe wound, and lodged in the plastering overhead. It is thought the young man may recover, though there is danger of the inflammation from the wound causing derangement

- A satisfactory arrangement has been entered into between the Adams and Virginia Express Companies. The latter ceasing to run all on Railroads, save on the road between Baltimore and Washington and between Lynchburg and Petersburg and Petersburg and Norfolk, and the former to withdraw from all Stage lines, owned by Messrs. Harman & Co. and Trotter & Brother. They agreeing to transport all express matter over their re-

- J. Marshall McCue, Esq., of Augusta county, has written a long and interesting letter outlining a route for a railroad from Washington city to Cincinnati. He paints his picture in glowing colors. A few more such advocates would insure the construction of the proposed road. The rout proposed would connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Covington, having passed through the counties of Loudoun, Clarke, Warren, Page, Rockingham, Augusta and Bath, and would he says, "drain Pendleton, Highland, Pocahon-

tas and Randolph." - Dispatch. - The Rev. Mr. Munsey, of Baltimore, will preach in the Southern Methodist Church legislation concerning the organic law of Vir- of Martinsburg during the quarterly meeting,

Mr. Morton's Defence of his Plan of | ciple upon which specie-paying banks have | Jeffe Resumption.

The Washington Chronicle publishes letter from Senator Morton in reply to Mr. Greeley's criticisms of his plan of resumption. The following are the principal points:

You devote yourself chiefly to the establishment of the proposition that the government can and should at once resume specie payments with only \$70,000,000 of gold in the treasury, and that the declaration of resumption would have the effect to bring the greenback currency

Your argument is excellent to prove that after the greenback currency has been brought to par it would be preferable to gold, and but little of it would be brought to the government for redemption, but as long as the greenback currency is three cents under par, that margin would make it profitable to brokers to run it into the treasury from every part of the United States.

According to your plan, the banks must resume at the same time with the government, and the \$70,000,000 of gold in the treasury would fall short of their greenback reserves twenty or thirty millions. To make themselves strong, they would have to convert their reserves into coin, which would require more than the government could furnish at the time, which would result not only in a panic among the banks, but among the pedple, and leave the currency in a much worse condition than it is now, and most likely bring

on a crisis and crash. But then you go on to say that you would not rely only on the \$70,000,000 of coin in the treasury, but would forthwith issue a new bond, to run one hundred years, to be untaxable, and to draw interest at the rate of four per cent.; and this bond, you believe, could be floated at par in gold. This belief, on your part, proceeds upon the fundamental error that by a declaration of resumption the greenbacks would be suddenly brought to par, for it would be preposterous to talk about selling a four per cent. bond at par in gold while the currency is still depreciated, and bonds drawing six per cent. interest in gold are worth

less than eighty cents on the dollar. You rely upon a legislative declaration of sumption to bring the greenback currency suddenly to par-a result which can only be effected by time and ample preparation for redemption. You rely upon sudden and spasmodic action where there should be no spasm or violence, and where the great result should be reached by gradual approaches from the adoption of measures that would command the confidence of the country without disturbing its business.

Again you say : "The one thing needful for resumption is to provide some form of national obligation which the holders of greenbacks will prefer to coin-in other words, some government security which will largely sell at some rate above specie par. Whenever we have that we can resume with but ten millions of coin in the treasury. Without it we may fail to maintain specie payment though we begin

with a coin reserve of two hundred millions. Your first argument was that greenbacks were so much more convenient and desirable than gold that they would not be presented for redemption. But here you state that we cannot safely resume even with \$200,000,000 gold in the Treasury, and that the one thing needful for resumption is to provide a new bond, which the holders of greenbacks mium above specie par, and that when we have got such a bond we can safely resume with ten millions of gold in the Treasury .-Here you would seem to make resumption impossible by requiring in advance a national security which will largely sell at some rate above specie par, which the holders of greenbacks will prefer to coin, and which you have before said should bear interest at the rate of four or five per cent. Such a bond could not shane. It was worth the subscription price | be sold even at par, until after resumption is to have witnessed the glee of our little ones, firmly established, much less in advance, as a means of bringing it about.

With such a bond, which the holders of greenbacks would prefer to coin, the greenbacks would be funded, and it would result in large and sudden contraction, which would be in hostility to your first proposition that the people need the greenbacks and will keep Your policy, like that of the Secretathem. ry of the Treasury, resolves itself finally into contraction, and if, to the evils of immediate resumption, you add the calamities of large contraction, you will make short work of the business of the country.

In answer to Mr. Greeley's argument that the effect of resumption, gradual as well as sudden, would be a fall of prices and apprecia-

tion of debts, Mr. Morton says: If sudden resumption would involve the great decline in prices which you say it will, it would be a vast calamity to the majority of the people of the United States. It would certainly bankrupt or suspend three fourths of the business men of the country at once. It would produce a suffering and desolation of which we have no record in this or any other country. Hundreds of thousands now living in comfort would be reduced to pov-

In reply to Mr. Greeley's argument that Mr. Morton's plan dooms all the business to thirty months of painful uncertainty-an argument which he illustrates by the action of Congress in checking contraction as soon as its influence began to be felt-Mr. Morton

"By fixing a time for resumption and making the necessary preparation, all painful un-certainty would be ended, and the country would have a definite financial policy. The danger that the act would be repealed is one to which all the legislation of Congress is liaable. The contraction of \$4,000,000 of greenbacks per month is not a case in point, but does go to prove that you cannot bring about resumption by contraction, for while contraction was going on the currency grew worse. It seems difficult to make many people understand the simple truth that the way to bring the greenbacks up to par is by preparing to redeem or pay them according to the promise on their face. They insist on climbing up by some other way.'

After recapitulating the arguments in favor of his own plan, Mr. Morton says:

Redemption could safely begin with two hundred millions of gold in the treasury under the provisions of my bill, but certainly not with seventy millions. If the people are satisfied that the treasury has gold enough to redeem all the notes that will probably be presented; but if not, then there will be a rush for the gold to sell it in the market | and heirs of Robt. Mauch, dec'd., and occuagain, at a profit, and this is the precise prin | pied by Mr. Wesley Miller.

In a speech in the Senate last summer I argued that under the statutes creating the legal-tender notes and five-twenty bonds, the overnment had the right to use the old or existing notes in payment of those bonds. This argument I prefaced with the declaration that the first duty of the government was to return to specie payments, which would render this question unimportant, and denying the right of the government to issue new notes with which to pay those bonds .-What was called the Pendleton theory, that the government have the right to print new notes with which to pay the five twenty bonds I have always condemed. If this position, is what you call the "greenback theory," the infamously dishonest proposition, the 'criminal blunder,' you need not put me down as a repentant supporter. You have no evidence my repentance.

Your statement that but for the talk of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks, the government would have resumed specie payment and commenced funding our five twenties at a lower rate of interest long ago, is absurd. It is absolutely refuted by the quotations of our stocks, both at home and abroad. The six per cents. of '81, as they are called, that were issued and sold before the passage of the statutes creating the legal-tender notes, and which nobody pretended should be paid in anything but coin, and about which there has never been a question, have never been rated more than four cents higher than the five-twenties; and this was because the law creating them reserved no right on the part of the government to pay them before they fall due in 1881, and cannot be funded as the

#### The Government Property at Harper's Ferry.

Since the passage of the bill for the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, we have heard numerous inquiries in relation to the specific terms upon which the property was to be disposed of. For the information of those interested, we publish the bill as it passed the two houses of Congress, and as it appears in the official proceedings :-

An Acr providing for the sale of the lands, tenements, and water privileges belonging to the United States at and Harper's Harper's Ferry, in the county of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate Representatives of the United State ca in Congress assembled, That the tary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make sale at public auction of the lands, tenements, and water privileges belonging to the United States at aud near Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, West Virginia, except as hereinafter provided. in such parcels as shall, in his opinion, be best adapted to secure the greatest amount of money therefor, on a credit of one and two years, taking bond and security from the ourchaser or purchasers for the payment of the purchase money; and that the proceeds of such sale shall be applied by him as follows: Provided, That no such sale shall be made until the time, terms, and place thereof shall have been published in one of the principal news-papers in each of the cities of Washington, New York, and Cincinnati for sixty days prior to the day of sale :. .

Second, in refunding to the United States the principal sum of purchase money paid for said lands, tenements, and water privileges by the United States, and for the erection of

First, in defraying the expenses of making

buildings thereon.

Third, if any surplus remain, he shall deliver the same to such agent as the legis ture of the State of West Virginia shell ap to receive the same; but upon condition such surplus shall be received by the State West Virginia, to be set apart, held, invested, used, and applied as a part of the school fund of that State, under and by virtue of, and in manner and form as provided in section first of the tenth article of the constitution of West Virginia, and for no other purpose .-And on making such sale of the said lands. tenements, and water privileges, or any part thereof, the said Secretary of War is hereby empowered and required, on receiving the purchase money in full, to execute all necessary deeds therefor to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, on behalf of the United States. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to convey by deed to Storer College, an institution of learning chartered by the State of West Virginia, all those certain portions of the aforesaid property, namely: the buildings, with the lots on which they stand. numbered thirty, thirty-one, and thirty two. and also building numbered twenty-five, with enough of the lot on which it stands to give a breadth of ten rods on High street, otherwise known as Washington street, all of said buildings and lots being situated at Harper's Ferry aforesaid, being the same which have heretofore been assigned by the War Department to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for educational purposes; and also to convey by deed to the proper persons all such other lands and buildings, portions of the aforesaid property, as have heretofore been set apart by the proper authority for religious, charitable, and town

Approved, December 15, 1868.

The Legislature of West Virginia, will convene in the city of Wheeling on the \$2,000,000,000. You may be ready to make 14th of the present month. If the newly elected Representatives be no better than the last conclave of fools, "God save the Com-

# VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items :-- On Saturday the 19th ult., the house

of Mr. David Hanger near West View, Augusta county, was destroyed by fire, nearly every thing in the house being consumed .-The fire originated from the chimney. - All the contracts for the building of the

Winchester & Strasburg railroad have been given out, and the work will begin next 'It is the intention of the Baltimore company to push it through with a rush. - On Tuesday the 22nd plt., a celebration

took place in Harrisonburg, in honor of the completion of the Railroad to that place .-Speeches were made by Col. Leggett, Jas. Cenney, Esq., Edgar Snowden, Esq., E. C. Marshall, Esq., and Dr. Samuel Kaufman, and there was a general jolly time.

- We learn, with great pleasure, the probability that our distinguished and respected townsman, Hon. James M. Mason, will soon return to his former home, under the amnesty proclamation. Though residents, for years, another country, he and his family have lost none of their attachment to Virginia. Winchester News

- A fire occurred in Harrisonburg on the 26th ult., which consumed the Dwelling House and Kitchen, belonging to the widow adiation

PO DO THE LOUIS OF

The undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors, to examine the quarterly and annual statements of the Treasurer of the Jefferson County Building Association, beg leave to report to the Stockholders that they have discharged the duty assigned them and respectfully submit the following as the result of he operations of the Association during the first year of its existence:

The Association has received from all sources the sum of \$14,389 91 as follows: For the First Querter entling March 31, '68.

For Dues " Interest " Fines " Initiaton Fees " Bonuses " Transfers \$3,782 88 Total the Second Quarter ending June 30, '68

For Dues \$3,393 00 Interest " Fines " Transfers \$3,509 56 Total For the Third Quarter ending Sept. 30, '68. \$3,360 00 For Dues Interest 124 77

" Transfers Total \$3,550 62 For the Fourth Quarter ending Dec. 31, '68. \$3,337 00 For Dues 179 85 " Interest

" Fines

" Fines

" Forfeited Shares

275 " Transfers \$3,546 85 - Total The Disbursements for the year have been as

27 25

follows: For the First Quarter ending March 31, '68 For the redemption of 19 shares of Stock " Shafes withdrawn " Officers salaries " Office Fent . "Stationery and Printing 1237 3 50 " Incidental expenses " Books

the Second Quarter ending June 30, '68 or the redemption of 20 shares of Stock Shares withdrawn 102 50 87 50 Officers salaries Office rent

" Incidental For the Third Quarter ending Sept. 30, '68. For the redemption of 22 shares of Stock " Shares withdrawh " Officers salaries 87 50 " Office rent " Office furniture

For the Fourth Quarter, ending Dec. 31, '68. For the redemption of 23 shares of Stock Shares withdrawn, 6 50 87 50 Officers' Salaries. 9 38 Office rent. Stationary and printing. 17 50 The whole number of Shares redeemed has

been Eighty-four, at the following average rate First Quarter, Second do. Third do., Fourth do., The average rate of redemption For first Six Months, last Six Months." Average prentiums, per share, have been

rst Quarter. Pourth do., 120 34 Averate rate of pr miums For first Six Months, 106 74 " last Six Months,

Total amount of premiums, \$8,328 25 Distributed as follows : \$1.543.00 First Quarter, 1,082 00 2,265 50 Second do., Third do.,

Fourth do., 2.537 75 The whole number of Shares of the Assoiation is at present FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN, and the net profits distributed to each share, and which go to the credit of each share-holder, has been \$16 53 for the year.

Your committee feel that the success thus exhibited is a subject of congratulation, not only to the share holders, who are more immediately interested in its operations, and who have felt its benefits, but to the public at large, among whom have been expended, through the agency of this organization, large sums of money for the purposes of improve ment-thus adding to the general wealth and increasing the basis of taxation-tesults manifestly beneficial to every tax-payer and property holder in the county.

Although the Association was established with some doubts as to the favor and support which it would receive, it has steadily vindicated its title to the confidence of its members and friends, until all misgivings, as to its usefulness, your committee take pleasure in believing have finally disappeared.

Respectfully submitted, N. S. White, President, W. H. TRAVERS, Solicitor, J. ED. DUKE, Secretary.

- The oldest man in Minnesota, Louis La Bonte, aged one hundred and four years, died at the residence of his son-in-law; at Fairmount, last week. "His wife still" living, is nincty-nine years of age. Eight years ago Mr. La Bonte began to grow childish, though he still possessed his intelligence. Three years ago he lost the power of speech, and with it apparently his reason. On the Saturday before he died he went out of doors barefooted. He was a Frenchman and a Catholic, and was in the British service in the war of 1815.

- An unknown man was found dead and hanging in a barn near St. Louis on Monday last. He was of respectable appearance and had never been seen in that neighborhood before. The body was dressed with great care in an entirely new suit of black; including kid gloves, hat and overcoat, and was hanging by a new rope. Nothing was found by which the name or residence of the deceased could be ascertained.

- A house belonging to Mr. J. M. Jenkins. near Springfield, in Page county, was burned to the ground on Sunday last together with everything it contained, except one or two beds that were saved. The house caught fire from a stove-pipe.

- On Thursday morning the 24th ult., a lunatic named Aurelius Coe, of Loudoun county, was killed by sliding off of the roof of the porch in the rear of the American Hotel in Staunton.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian Parsonage in this town, on the morning of the 24th ult., by Rev. A. C. Hop-kins, Mr. MICHAEL I. WELLER, formerly of Frederick county, Mdt, to Miss MARY W. GAL-LAHER, daughter of Mr. John W. Gallaher, of

this town.

On Tue day, 15th withmo, in the Presbyterian Church at Harper's Ferry, by Rev. Dr. W. B. Dutton, Mails AC STOCKS, of Londoun county, to Miss B. GOLDSMITH CU LAW, daughter of G. W. Cutshaw, Esq., of Har Ferry.

On the 8th ultimo, in the Southern Methodist Church, Martinsburg, by Rev. W. G. Cross, Mr. JNO. T. RUTHERFORD and Miss ELLEN V.

JNO. T. ROTHERFORD and Miss Election V.
ROGERS—both of Jefferson county.

At Emanuel Church, Baltimore, on the 20th ûlt.,
by Rev. A. M. Randolph, Mr. H. SMITH SHEPHERD, formerly of Shephenistown, to Miss KATIE
R., second daughter of Benjamin A. Snyder, of
Baltimore.

In the German Reformed Church, in Shepherd town, on Thursday last, by Rev. H. Wissler, Mr EDWARD L. HENSELL to Miss FANNIE, daugh ter of Mr. Jeptha Hensell, of Berkeley. On the 24th ult., by Rev. G. W. Feelemyer, Mr. JAMES H. SMURR to Miss BADORA SPANGEER —all of this county.

### DIED.

At Raymond, Hinds county, Miss., on Sunday night, Desember 13th, Mrs. SUSAN GIBBS, wife of Mr. George W. Gibbs, in the 41st year of her age, leaving five children, the last only a few weeks old. The bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathies of his numberiess kindred here—the old abiding-places of his heart ed parents, half a century ago—of that suffering sair Gibbs, and Lydia Rambo, Honored, hildren—there—of heart and husestand for the county ago—of the sair and husestand for the county ago—of the sair and husestand for the county ago—of the sair and husestand for the county ago. honored ancestors they were—as I well aring pe

On the 22d ult., a 21 50 In Baltimore,

LES CAVALIE lutions an and that o

ISBMENT

#### NOTICE.

A LL persons owing accounts at my Store, are most earnestly requested to come forward at once and pay them promptly, as I am compelled to have money to keep up my business. From this time forward, all persons having accounts at my store will be expected to settle them promptly on the lat day of every month, unless an understanding to the contrary exists. January 5, 1869. DAVID HOWELL.

GREAT SALE!

GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING. 5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6.

5,000 VESTS from \$1.50 to \$3.5,000 VESTS from \$1.50 to \$3 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$12 to \$20. 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$12 to \$20. 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$12 to \$20.

1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, S12 to S20 500 DRESS SUITS, \$15 to \$25 649 BRESS SUITS, \$15 to \$25 500 DRESS SUITS

OUR IMMENSE STOCK A

Our Immense Stock of Our Immense 1 Our Tuinte

AT REDUCE Remember the Goods must be Sold.

Remember the Goods must be Sold. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

AT MARBLE HALL. MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE 1,000 BEST WHITE SHIRTS from \$2 to \$259

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

00 Bear in mind these Goods must be sold with-MARBLE HALL.

SMITH, BROS. & CO. 38 and 40 West Baltimore street. January 5, 1869-1y.

FALL, 1868. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

WE have stocked our retail department with a V. full line of Mens', Boys', and Children's uits, at prices to suit all classes of buyers.

FALL OVERCOA'PS at from \$7, \$9, \$10 and \$12 to \$14.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
In large variety to select from for measure.
Full line of Meh's and Boys' FURNISHING

GOODS. NOAH WALKER & CO., Washington Building. 165 and 167, W. Baltimore street. January 5, 1869-ly. Baltimore, Md.

BECKHAM, GWIN & CO. Commis'n Merchants, NO 70 SOUTH STREET,

SECOND PLOOR BALTIMORE, MD. January 5, 1869-1y.

# POSITIVE NOTICE.

HAVING made out my accounts to the first of January, 1869, I request all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their rodebtedness between this and the first day of February next.—
Those who disregard this notice, may expect their accounts to be collected by law, and no favoritism shown to shy one. Some of these accounts have been standing from five to six years, and it is high time they were closed. time they were closed.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON.

Shannondale Factory, Jan. 5, 1869-1m NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I WILL meet the Tax Payers of AVERILL.
TOWNSHIP, at Mrs. Farnsworth's Hotel, on THURSDAY of each week, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1863. If prompt payment is made in the month of January, 1869, no additional per cent will be charged.

I will also meet the Tax-Payers of BOLIVAR and HARPER'S FERRY TOWNSHIPS at John Koonce's Store, in Harper's Ferry, on SATURDAY of each week: If prompt payment is not made by first day of February, 1869. I will be compelled to distrain for Taxes unpaid. Further indulgence than above stated, cannot and will not be given.

GEORGE KOONCE, D. S.

Jan. 5, 1869-3m.

(29-P. S.—I advertise in the Spirit for my own convenience, and the benefit of Tax Payers.

GEO. KOONCE, D. S.

# GET IT IN TIME!

HAVE for sale, a light, new and beautiful, One-Horse SEEIGH, at a very reasonable price. It runs smoothly, and is warranted strong and per-fect in every particular.

RICHARD H. BROWN. Charlestown, Jan. 5, 1869-3t.

# LAST NOTICE!

THE firm of TRUSSELL & CO. disposed of their Business in Charlestown more than three months ago, and yet the greater number of Ac-These bills were made at Cash Prices, and this is therefore to notify ALL CONCERNED, irrespective of persons, that if the same are not closed, by payment or Note, by the 1st of February ensuing, they will AT ONCE be put in other hands for compulsory settlement. January 5, 1869—1m.

# NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has sold out his stock of CLOTHING and business to Harper's Ferry, to Julius Jacobson, and asks for his successor a continuance of old favors.

January 5, 1869.

M. ROSENBERG.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA, is the best remedy known for Burns, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache and Earache Price 25 cts. For sale by C. E. BELLER. Harper's Ferry, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE firm

SHIP. the purpose of conducti They will occupy the old stand

January 5, 1869-3t. F. P. and Register copy.

RICHMOND DISPATOR FOR 1869 ! GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE. During the year 1869 to Clubs for

PATCH enables us to offer it to our subscriber for the next twelve months at the following re

DAILY DISPATCH. Thee or more copies, per year, each.....
SEMI WEEKLY DISPATCH.

WEEKLY DISPATCH. Rates to Clubs for Twelve Months:

Ten copies, addressed to one person at one post-office.

Twenty copies, addressed to one person at one post-office.

And larger clubs at the last named rates. The money must accompany every order. Reinoney orders, or registered letters.

Specimen copies of any of our editions sent on application.

For either the Daily, a mi-Weekly, or Weekly.

January 5, 1869. COWARDIN & ELLYSON. Homsher & Drawbaugh,

KEARNEYSVILLE, VA., AVE always on hand and are daily replenish ing their large stock of

DRY GOODS BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FULL STOCK OF CHOICE GROCERIES. SALT AND FISH.

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE: Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

805 All parties indebted to us will please call and
tule their bills.

Kearneysville January 5, 1869.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OCCURRED AT THE

Broadway House, ON SATURDAY LAST.

Three Large Boxes of Goods Bursted Open at HEDGES', Ag't. Nobody was Hurt, Although an Introduce Concourse that Resent to see the BARGAINS.

BEST Calicos, 2, 10 and 12, vents; Brown and Bleached Cottons, 10 and 12, vents; Brown and 14, 15 and 20 cents; Dress Gassia of all kinds, been been un (one third their true vasue;) best Williams 14, 15 and 20 cents; Dr. 15 cents up (one third their true value;) by t 15 cents up (one third their true value;) by t Cambrice, 127 to 40 cents; All Wool Flame! Roots, from \$3.50 to \$5; Shoes, 50 cents to 32 50; Ladica' Boots, 51 50; to \$3.00; Oil Cloths, 30 to 40 cents per yard. Notions of all kinds, so very cheap that people think they must have been sloth. HEDGES, Secret.

Cor. Lilerty and Lawrence Ste.

January 5, 1869.

FOR RENT.

I OFFER for rent until the first day of April text the DWELLING HOUSE Incently occupied by me in Charlestown, sit unted on Main street, in a central part of the town. Application to be made at once.

January 5, 1869 - 3t. C. W. AISQUITH.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Jefferson County Building Association, will have money to loan on SATURDAY EVE.

NING next. The Board of Directors meet weekly on Saturday Evening, at 7 o'slock, from October 1st to April 1st.

January 5, 1869.

Secretary. SCOVILLE'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUE FOR

the cure of Scrofula, White Swelling, King's Evil, Ulcers, Goitre; Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumors; Mercurnal and Syphelitic Affections, and all diseases of the skin, such as Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Ringworm, also many diseases peerliac to Females. Price \$.00. For sale by Harper's Ferry, Jan. 5, 1869. C. E. BELLER. CONSUMPTION CURED—Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, for the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Epitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints tending to consumption. Price \$1.00.

For saic by
Harper's Ferry, san. 5, 1869.

ATTENTION FARMERS I HAVING completed such arrangements as are tions at the

SHANNONDALE DISTILLERY, and will pay the highest Cash price for CORN, BYE, and HOGS. Farmers or others having these arts cles for saie, can apply to me in Charlestown or at the Distillery.

John AVIG.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. "

A THOROUGH-BRED ALDERNEY BULL.—
Will sell said Bull or exchange him for one of
the short horned Durham breed. This bull, is two
years bld, of R. D. Shepherd's imported stock,—
Pedigree given.
December 22, 1858—4t. Spirit copy 4w and send bill to this office .- Reg. Oystors.

n quantities to suit customers. Orders to supply amilies or parties promptly attended to. Give me a call. J. F. BLESSING. Dec. 15. MARE FOR SALE.

I HAVE a gentle FAMILY MARE for sale privately.

A. C. HOPKINS ... Nov. 24, 1868 - if Presbyterian Parsonage. RESH Groceries just received, among them P very superior Syrup at a very low figure.

December 22, 1968.

D HOWELL.

Or sale by

Dec. 22. AISQUITH & WASHINGTON. STOBACCO Antidote just received and for sale by December 22.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass of W. S. MASON.

RESH Tomatoes for sale by December 22, 1868.

JELLY—assorted—in Wine Glasses and Tum-blers, for sale by W. EBY,

OYSTERS served in every style at my Oyster Room in Basement of Sappington Hotel-front entrance.

I can furnish the very best and fresheat Oysters

December 22. W. S. MASON.

UBIN'S, Remmel's, Phalon's, Glen's, and a variety of other Effice Extracts, for sale by December 22. W. S. MASON.

JUST received a choice lot of Segars and Smoking Tobacco, which I offer as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere. W. S. MASON.

GREEN Corn, Pine Apple and fresh Strawberries